JUNE, 25, 1789. THE NUMBER 361.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1789.

THE house went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded to name ports of delivery.

Kennebeck, in the province of Maine,

In the state of New-Jersey——Burlington, Newark, New-Brunswick.

In the state of Virginia—West-Point, on York river, New-Port, on Potowmack, Tappahannock and Fredericksburg, on Rappahannock, Suffolk, Bermuda-Hundred and Rockett's landing, on James river, were severally constituted ports of delivery.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, a clause was inserted that all ships or vessels coming into the port of New-York, and up the Hudson river to Albany, Hudson, Esopus creek, Poughkeepsie, or Newburgh, should enter at the port of New-York, and that having there paid the duties, or secured the payment of the same, they might proceed to deliver their cargoes; or any part thereof, at the places aforesaid. The collector of New-York putting on board a land or tide waiter, and having taken effectual means to prevent fraud in the revenue.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a clause was inserted, dividing the state of Georgia, on the sea coast, into four great districts.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a clause on the table, confining the unloading of vessels to those places only which were enumerated.

Mr. Parker accompanied it with one, restricting foreign vessels to particular ports.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a cause similar to Mr. Lawrence's giving liberty to land goods at Salsbury, Hornsbury, and Braintree, after securing the duties at Newbury-Port, in Massachusetts.

The committee now rose and reported.

A message from the Senate, directing 22 certified copies of the laws to be sent to the executives of the particular states.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee for bringing in bills to establish the executive departments, reported a bill for the establishment of the department of the treasury; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Benson gave notice, that to-morrow he should move for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the union, in order to bring forward his proposition respecting Rhode-Island.

The following we understand is the resolution:—

THE Congress of the United States do resolve and declare it to be their most earnest desire, that the legislature of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that state to choose delegates to meet in Convention and to whom the Constitution of the United States is to be submitted, conformably to the unanimous resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, of the 28th September 1787.

FRIDAY, June 5.

A message from the Senate, which was received yesterday, providing for the transmission of the acts of Congress to the executives of the several states, was read a second time and received the unanimous concurrence of the house.

Mr. Wynkoop asked leave of absence for a fortnight, which was granted.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the treasury department, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Jackson gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should move for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the establishment of a system of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benson proposed, that the house should then form itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, and take into consideration the proposed resolution respecting Rhode-Island.

This occasioned a short discussion, which terminated in taking the previous question—whether the house should now form itself into a committee of the whole for the above purpose? This passed in the negative, and so the proposed resolution was lost.

The house then formed into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue. The article of "ports of delivery" being under consideration, the following addition was made to those agreed upon yesterday, viz.

In the state of Massachusetts.

Ipswich, Charlestown.
Manchester, Medford.
Beverly, Swanzey or Freetown,
Danvers, Westport,
Lynn, Duxbury.

In the state of Virginia.

Petersburg, Smithfield.
Cumberland,

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the artificers and manufacturers of the town of Boston, which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should submit to the house a resolve, providing for the establishment of a fourth subordinate executive department—to be denominated, the department of the Secretary of the United States for domestic affairs. The house then adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY, *June* 8.

Mr. Madison, according to notice, this day moved the house to go into a committee of the whole, in order to take into consideration the subject of amendments, in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, &c. on the ground of its being improper to enter on such a subject till the government was perfectly organized and in operation. It was contended that the discussion of so important a business would take up so much time, as to produce too much delay in the bills already before Congress for the establishment of the judiciary, the executive departments, and the revenue system. Mr. Jackson in particular, argued that an attempt at amendments would be entirely improper before the Constitution had been tried, and experienced had ascertained its defect. That all investigation now would be merely speculative and theoretical, and that it was no time now to try experiments.

Mr. Madison replied in a long and able speech, in which he enforced the propriety of entering, at an early period, into the subject of amendments. He had no design to propose any alterations which in the view of the most sanguine friends to the Constitution, could affect its main structure or principles, or do it any possible injury. His object was to quiet the minds of the people, by giving them some early assurance of a disposition in the House to provide expressly against all encroachments on their liberties, and against the abuses to which the principles of the Constitution were liable.

He then stated a number of amendments, which he thought should be incorporated in the Constitution, and enforced the propriety of each by various explanations and arguments.

The opposition the original motion received, induced him at last to withdraw it, in order to propose, that a special committee should be appointed to consider and report what amendments it would be proper to adopt.

He afterwards waved this proposition, and offered to the house a resolution, comprehending the amendments at large, together with a bill of rights, which he moved might be referred to a committee of the whole, when sitting on the state of the union. This was carried.

Mr. GERRY moved that the ratification of the several states, and the amendments accompanying the same, be laid on the clerk's table, for the information of the members; which was carried.

The house then adjourn.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1789.

The house met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the committee agreed to add a clause to the bill for dividing the coasts, bays, creeks and harbours of the United States, into port-districts.

It was afterwards agreed that a Naval Officer, collector and surveyor, should be stationed at Boston in Massachusetts, New-York in NewYork, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Baltimore and George-Town in Maryland, Norfolk and Alexandria in Virginia, Charlestown in South-Carolina, and Savannah in Georgia.

The committee rose and reported.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impost.

Having, after much debate, made some progress, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The house went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a clause was added to the bill declaring that foreign ships should be restricted to certain ports which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an additional clause was added, restricting ships arriving from India or China, to certain ports at which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

Some farther progress was made in the bill, and several other amendments agreed to.

When the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12.

The house formed into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

Considerable progress was made in the bill this day, by passing many of the clauses, chief of them with amendments—The committee was proceeding in the discussion, when a message from the Senate was announced—The Secretary then appeared on the floor of the house, and informed, that he had it in command from the Senate, to inform the honourable house, that they had concurred with amendments, in the bill for laying an impost on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States—and hoped for the concurrence of the honourable house in those amendments—He then delivered in the bill, with a draft of the amendments, and withdrew.—These amendments were read to the house—and then the chairman of the committee having resumed his place, further progress was made in discussing the bill.

At three o'clock the committee rose, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

The following are the Amendments *to the New Constitution, proposed by the Hon. Mr.* Madison—*as mentioned in our last—viz.*

RESOLVED, that the following amendments ought to be proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the States, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the Constitution of the United States.

First. That there be prefixed to the Constitution a declaration—That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people.

That government is instituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found averse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.

Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2, clause 3, these words be struck out, to wit, "The number of representatives shall not "exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have "at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be "made," And that in the place thereof be inserted these words; to wit, "After the first actual enumeration, there shall be one "representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall "amount to after which the proportion shall be so regulated "by Congress, that the number shall never be less than "nor more than but each State shall after the first enumeration, have at least two representatives; and prior thereto"

Thirdly. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added to the end of the first sentence, these words, to wit:—— "But no law varying the compensation last ascertained shall operate before the next ensuing election of representatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, to wit: The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner, or on any pretext infringed.

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of the right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable.

The people shall not be restrained from peaceably assembling and consulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legislature by petitions, or remonstrances for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed, and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country: But no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be obliged to render military service in person.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without consent of the owner; nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law,

No person shall be subject, except in cases of impeachment, to more than one punishment, or one trial for the same offence; nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor be obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be necessary for public use, without a just compensation.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers, and their other property from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated by warrants issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation or not particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him; to have a compulsary process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the Constitution, made in favour of particular rights, shall not be so construed as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the Constitution; but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, be inserted this clause, to wit:

No State shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, section 2, be annexed to the end of clause 2d, these words, to wit: But no appeal to such court will be allowed where the value in controversy shall not amount to dollars: Nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the course of common law, be otherwise re-examinable than may consist with the principles of common law.

Seventhly. That in article 3d, section 2, the third clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses following.

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when on actual service in time of war or public danger,) shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment or indictment by a grand jury, shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general insurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authorised in some other county of the same State, as near as may be to the seat of the offence.

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 6th, be inserted, as article 7th, the clauses following, to wit:

The powers delegated by this Constitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed: So that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exercise the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th, be numbered as article 8th.

LONDON, January 13.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, December 20.

"IT is somewhat remarkable, that the last public dinner that was given in the Parliament-House here, was to King James VII. then Duke of York; at which was present the Lady Anne, afterwards Queen Anne; and that the next dinner that should be given in the same place, viz on Monday next, should be by the Revolution Club, in commemoration of his expulsion from the throne

"This dinner was given by the magistrates of Edinburgh. The whole court of Scotland, and a numerous train of noblemen, with the Duke, were present, and the outer hall of the Parliament-House was thrown into one room upon the occasion. The dinner cost the city above 1400l sterling Sir J. Dick, the then Provost, presided, as the present Provost will do on Monday. The Duke of York, and all the noblemen who were with him, were presented with the freedom of the city. The drink money to the Duke's servants amounted to 220l. sterling"

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Dec 25.

"Yesterday the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council unanimously voted thanks to Mr Pitt, for his conduct in general, and in particular for the vote he gave in the House of Commons on the 16th instant. The Council likewise voted thanks to the 267 members who voted with Mr Pitt on the above occasion. A copy of the thanks was transmitted yesterday to London by express.

"Monday, the members of the Revolution Club held their Centenary Jubilee in the Parliament-House, where an elegant dinner was provided. Between 3 and 400 members were present on this occasion, and the meeting was most respectable; after dinner many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, among which were, the King, and his happy recovery; the Queen, and comfort to her affliction; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the rest of the royal family. About 6 o'clock the grand toast was given, viz. The glorious and immortal memory of King William and Queen Mary, who delivered these kingdoms from Popery and Slavery. All the members stood up and repeated the toast; which was followed by a suitable song."

The following may be depended upon as a fact:—A few days ago, a popular Methodist preacher having occasion for a sum of money to defray the expence repairing his chapel, applied to a gentleman for his charitable donation, whom he accosted in the following terms: "Sir, my master (meaning the Almighty) wants some of your money."—How much does he want?" said the gentleman.—"Why, about 50l."—"Then give my compliments to him," replied the other, "and tell him if he will call himself he shall have it"

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 25.

ON Wednesday morning last, Mr. Burges arrived in town from Fort Antonio, having in his custody a French or Spanish Captain, who was suspected of being a pirate. Mr. B. it seems, apprehended the suspected person on board his own vessel, and was at great trouble and expence to convey him to town; when he delivered him into the hands of Duncan Fraser, Esq; the deputy-marshal for his parish. Report says the Capt. had when taken, two negroes, the property of a gentleman resident thereabouts, to whom they have been returned, and who, we hear, has promised to reward Mr. B. for his zeal and activity on the above occasion. It is said that the Captain had a trunk on board, so heavy that two men could scarcely carry it—It is supposed to contain dollars. The Captain made some resistance, and even offered a considerable pecuniary reward for his liberation, but without effect. The vessel is in the custody of the custom-house there.

On Thursday, the above foreigner, whose name is Befier, and who had been committed to the jail of this town the day before, on a charge of endeavouring and assisting to carry off, clandestinely, a negro slave from Port Antonio, was examined at the clerk of the peace's office on another charge; which was, that of having piratically ran away with a schooner, having a quantity of specie on board, both being the property of two gentlemen residing in Hispaniola. One of these gentlemen having followed the culprit here, appeared against him before the sitting Magistrates, and was bound over to prosecute in two hundred pounds.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that in consequence of the news of a late unprecedented and shameful seizure having reached the Spanish main, the destination of several foreign vessels at Carthagena, to this island, with specie, to purchase slaves and dry goods, had been countermanded by their owners, and the vessels sent to Port-au-Prince, in Hispaniola, where they were actually seen, some few days ago, by a French gentleman now in this town, three of these vessels were freighted, in the aggregate, with no less than 120,000 dollars, every farthing of which has been already disposed of at another market, to the supreme gratification of a powerful and jealous rival. The public may rely upon the truth of the foregoing intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated June 4.

THERE has been three important seizures of goods, made by the revenue officers, within these few days. This will pave the way for an efficient execution of the new laws.

June 13. During the storm of thunder and lightning on Wednesday last, the house of Mr. Henry, Comedian, in Pair street, was near being destroyed; the lightning having caught the fringe of his window-curtains; Mrs. Henry, very fortunately entering the room a few seconds afterwards, alarmed the family, by which means the fire was happily extinguished.

KEENE, (N. H.) May 28.

LAST week arrived here from the state of New-York two persons who belong to this town. They inform that near 100 head of cattle had died in the state of Vermont, the present backward spring preventing the owners turning them out to pasture as early as usual, and their stores of hay being exhausted; they further inform, that in several town in said state through which they passed, they could not obtain any kind of provision, and in one town they gave *nine-pence* for *four potatoes*!—They also add, that they came over the Green Mountains the 10th inst. when the snow was two feet deep thereon.

Last Sunday, a cow, belonging to Capt. David Wilson, of this town, brought forth a calf, which weighed 116 pounds and an half before it sucked.

BOSTON, June 8.

A LETTER from Captain Kendricks, dated at Juin Fernandes, in the Pacific ocean, May 28 1788, informs of his having arrived there from the Faulklands, the crew well, and ship (Columbia) in good condition; that he parted with the sloop Washington about eight weeks before the date of the above, and presumed she was at the island of Masafura, having orders to touch there.

Several papers have announced the death of the Dauphin of France, but M. Nebon, merchant in this town, who sailed from Nantz the 5th of April and lately arrived here, says, "that before his departure, he did not hear of the death of the Dauphin; but, on the contrary, that he was in good health.—Also, that Les Etats Genereaux were not adjourned without day. His departure was 6 days after Captain Chace, by whom the foregoing intelligence was brought. And that so far from the States Genereaux being adjourned without day, two days before he sailed, the towns of Britanny chose their representatives to meet the 27th April, agreeable to the letter and order of the King, published in the town of Nantz, the 23d March last."

June 10. A vessel lately arrived at Rhode Island brought in about 700 ounces of gold dust,—300 ounces of which were sold a few days since to a gentleman in the vicinity of this town, at 4l. 16s. per ounce. The principal part of the gold dust which is brought into the United States is remitted and sold at a considerable loss in Europe, owing to there not being a mint established in the United States, wherein it might be coined.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the delegation from this commonwealth, to a member of the legislature of this state, dated May 31, 1789.

"I have very little to tell you, for we go on so slow, that it takes many days to produce a novelty: Indeed if we consider the various interests we have to consult, and if possible, combine, it is not so much to be wondered at. The Senate have the bill for establishing duties now under their consideration, but have not yet got through the articles; they lowered spirits of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 10 cents, and spirits of inferior proof, from 12 to 8 cents, and have lowered molasses, from 5 to 4 cents, but no other article worth mentioning: Had they lessened molasses in the proportion they have rum, I think the reduction would have been politic, just and pleasing; perhaps they may yet see the fitness of doing it. To morrow the House begin the consideration of a bill reported on Friday last, for collecting the duties, it is very lengthy, as you may well suppose, and doubtless from the intricate as well as complicated nature of the subject, much time will be spent before it is matured in both branches of the legislature. You will ask, with impatience, perhaps, when we are at this rate to have the revenue law in operation? I answer as soon as the business can be adjusted——say sometime in July."

CHARLESTON, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, received per Captain Welsh.

"THE ports Aux Cayes, Jacquama, and Jerimie are to be opened by government, after the first of August next, for foreigners to import all kinds of produce, and also to export that of this island, paying only a moderate duty—the importation of slaves is not excepted"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the parish of St John, to his friend in this city, dated May 29th, 1789.

"I am just returned from a circuitous ride into the parishes of St. Mathew, Congaree, and St. Mark, down Santee, and have the satisfaction to inform you, the crops are very promising, though young, of indigo and rice. Such a spirit of industry in the field, and economy in families, I never before was a spectator of. I hope kind providence will bless the endeavors of such virtuous principles, and enable the planter to meet his indulgent, though suffering creditor, the next winter, with a satisfactory payment from those parts of our Country, without expensive and painful recourse to law, which at present too much prevails."

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

ON Thursday arrived the brig Ranger, Captain Cohoon, from a whaling voyage, with 500 barrels of oil.

Captain Mooers, in a whaling brig from this port, was at Martin's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, in February last, and had then taken about 500 barrels of oil.

"On the 15th instant, convened at the Rev. John Ellis's, of Rehoboth, sixty-two young ladies, and presented Mrs. Ellis with 182 skeins of good yarn, which they generously spun at their respective homes. Thus do the fair daughters of Columbia unite their assistance, with the patriots of our rising empire, in the promotion of industry and œconomy. With exhilerating reflections, may every Columbian contemplate that happy period, when we were emancipated from the tyrannical usurpations of Britain, and rose superior to slavery and oppression. While with the most animating anticipations we welcome the commencement of the present æra, an æra fraught with promising events, we now behold the virtuous fair applying their hands to the distaff, and exerting themselves in the promotion of industry, the source of manufactures. May this truly commendable spirit of industry in the fair sex, excite an emulous desire in the other sex to excel in industry and manufactures; for in proportion to our national industry, manufactures and œconomy, will be our national opulence, dignity and safety."

SAVANNAH, May 18.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Maxwell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fishbourn, dated Midway, (Liberty county) May 24.

"LAST Tuesday there was a trail of Indians discovered, making for this settlement, by a few men employed as spies. I immediately issued orders for embodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night.—On Wednesday morning, as soon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the negroes discovered the Indians they made back for the fort, and the Indians pursued them; there were some negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out armed attacked them in the rear, which soon made them retreat with some loss to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort for some time without effect. they carried off 3 negroes. Several parties of men soon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack them. Captain Fraser, with a small party, came up with them on the side of a swamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts, that there are at least 50 in that party.—The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of Capt. Sanders, just below the one he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a small guard within a mile and an half of it; the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed. They carried off a negro wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in but is not expected to live. Yesterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. An attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's, on Friday, but the negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seemed to have separated into small parties and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been discovered since, that there are other parties come into the settlements besides that which attacked Le Conte; if so, there is no telling what their numbers are"

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental Orders, Savannah, May 26.

An express having this moment arrived from Colonel Maxwell of Liberty county, giving a distressing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's fort and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. For the present, the Great and little Ogechee companies, under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's fort; a captains command of the militia in town, and its evirons, will march with all dispatch for fort Mann, where they will take possession of the fort, and govern themselves in such a manner as will prevent any imposition from the enemy. Captain Lloyd will also furnish one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men, to attend this detachment; and the Major will command the whole. The adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the court-house commanded by a subaltern, who will mount guard every evening, seven o'clock, to patrol the town, and prevent a surprise; the officer call on the commandant for private orders

BEN. FISHBOURN.
Lieutenant colonel commandant of the Chatham militia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated June 8.

THE impost bill still hangs in the Senate, where many of the proposed duties are much reduced——and the impolitic system of discrimination between states in alliance, or otherwise, done away.

JUNE 16.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 18.

"The near approach of the time fixed upon for the Assembly of the bailiwicks causes a great number of persons of the three orders daily to leave Paris. All the Grand Bailiffs which were here are already gone. As the eyes of all Europe will be fixed upon what passes in that memorable national Assembly, we hope all things will go well, and that all the public good which could not be effected in the first Assembly will be brought about in the next.

"If we may believe a very current report, the business relative to the reform of the French army is quite finished. It will consist of 168,000 effective men, and the expence of that department will be reduced from 113 millions to 96, which is a saving of 17,000,000 per annum They add, the reductions in the other departments will amount to a sum considerable enough to provide for a great part of the deficiency, which it would be so difficult to remedy by augmenting the territorial imposts, especially in so calamitous a year as this.

"On the 6th inst. the Abbe Calonne presented to the King a memorial, in the name of his brother, requesting that he may surrender himself up a prisoner, and be tried for the accusation laid to his charge of abusing his Majesty's authority and confidence which he was honoured with during his administration. This memorial was laid before the Council, who unanimously, and with the consent of M. Neckar, permitted it to be freely circulated among the public. A new memorial from the Princes is mentioned, which his Majesty has refused."

RICHMOND, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Danville (Kentucky) dated June 2, 1789

"OUR district has enjoyed more peace this season than has been known for near twelve years,

notwithstanding we are far from being quite out of danger; about three weeks ago the Indians killed two men at the mouth of Kentucky, and last Thursday they killed a woman and negro in Jefferson county; two more persons are supposed to be killed on the waters of Green river, which is all the mischief that has been done for some time past, except in the settlement forming on the north-west side of the Ohio, where I am informed the Indians have been troublesome, and murdered several of the adventurers. They lately fired on a boat in the Ohio with a company of Federal troops on board, killed one of the soldiers, and wounded six others, two supposed to be mortally."

"I am surprised to see such publications in your public papers respecting this district as I find they are insidiously circulated, one would be taught to believe that we were in a state of anarchy and confusion, but it must be obvious from the various reports, some asserting we are about to join the Spaniards, others the British, and some have asserted we mean to set up an independent Government, that these are calumnies and not facts; nothing but an attempt to abridge us of the common rights of mankind would force us into measures inimical to the Union. I am of opinion that the act of your last Assembly for erecting this district into a separate state, will be rejected by our Convention, some of the terms being thought too servile, and others too vague"

The following is a list of representatives to the Convention held for the District of Kentucky, viz

Jefferson. Cad. Staughter, William Croghan, Robert Breckenridge, J. Campbell, and Robert Taylor.

Woodford. J. Watkins, ——— Richardson, G. Muter, J. Marshall, and J Crittenden.

Fayette. R. Todd, W. Russell, D. Leitch, J. Crockett, and J. Troter.

An act to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain oaths.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following to wit: "*I A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm,* (as the case may be) *that I will support the Constitution of the United States.*" The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members; and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the Clerk: And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

And be it further enacted, That at the first session of Congress after every general election of Representatives; the oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker, and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The President of the Senate for the time being shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator, who shall hereafter be elected previous to his taking his seat. And in any future case of a President of the Senate, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the several state legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorised by the law of the state in which such office shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states who shall be chosen or appointed after the said first day of August, shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons, who by the law of the state shall be authorised to administer the oath of office, and the person or persons so administering the oath hereby required to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the same manner as by the law of the state, he or they shall be directed to record or certify the oath of office.

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take the same oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the person or persons who shall be authorised by law to administer to such officers their respective oaths of office; and such officers shall incur the same penalties in case of failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure in taking their respective oaths of office

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take an oath or affirmation, in the words following, to wit: "*I A. B. Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives* (as the case may be) *of the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved——June 1st, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Yesterday being the 24th of June—The Honourable Society of FREE MASONS (to commemorate St. John the BAPTIST) assembled at their Lodge-room, and received an excellent discourse from the *Rev. Mr. Cameron*, suited to the occasion; after which they retired to their respective homes.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1789.

THE partnership between DARMSDATT and ALEXANDER will be dissolved the 1st of July next, by mutual consent, all persons having any demands against the said concern, are desired to bring in their accounts; and all persons indebted to said concern, are desired to pay the same to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to settle all matters belonging to said concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

*** In future the business will be carried on by the subscriber, who begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends for their past favours, and humbly solicits a continuance thereof.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

FOR SALE,

For CASH, part INTEREST WARRANTS, or CERTIFICATES,

A NEAT LIGHT

POST CHARIOT,

With one pair of HARNESS for £. 70.

A light new fashioned

PHÆTON, with a crane neck.

SEVERAL LIGHT SINGLE

CHAIRS,

which are hung on braces, with harness and a box to them for £. 15—which will be warranted sound.

A new well built, fast sailing

BOAT,

Well fitted with sails, anchors and cables, has a good cabbin, and will carry about 200 bushels Also several FERRY BOATS, which draws a very small draught of water.

I have also for SALE,

A TRACT OF VERY LEVEL

LAND,

containing about 117 acres, lying near Williamsburg, which I will sell on long credit. For terms apply to

JESSE COLE.

Williamsburg, June 16, 1789.

JUNE 2, 1789.

STRAYED or stolen from Mrs. Rourn's plantation, in Louisa county, near Col. John Syme's springs, on Friday the 22d of May last, a likely bay HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 9 years old, with a hanging main and long tail, not branded, has some saddle spots on his back, one of his fore feet white, also one of his hind feet, a small star in his forehead, and a white spot on the near side of his neck near the shoulder; paces, trots, and gallops very well. Any person that will deliver the horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of forty shillings, and if stolen, upon conviction of the thief, five pounds.

GEORGE BOURN.

TAKEN up in Chesterfield county, near the court-house, a bay MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, hanging mane and switch tail a scar on her back occasioned by the saddle, shod before, and paces slow. Posted and appraised to ten pounds.

OBADIAH HATCHER.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 5, 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, as a Runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Joshua Moore near the town of Suffolk, he is a thick, short, strong made fellow, very black, and stammers much in his speech when spoke to—His owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up last fall in King William county, near the courthouse, a bay HORSE about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, two hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, and a small blemish in his right eye, trots and gallops. Posted and appraised to seven pounds.

ISAAC QUARLES.

TAKEN up at Chepokes, in Surry county, a dark bay HORSE, with hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock, W H. in a piece, and is adjudged to be 18 years old. Posted and appraised to 30*s.*—Also a red COW with a motley face, marked with a swallow fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, she has by her side a red Calf with a white face, which said cow and calf has been posted and apraised to two pounds ten shillings.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Jun.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. Benjamin Day, *Fredericksburg*, Mr. John Grammar, *Petersburg*. Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk*. Mr George Purdie, *Smithfield*. Mr. Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg*. Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton*.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.
against
ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company, Defendants

THE defendants Cockran, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counsel—It is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
against
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATES and MORDECAI LEWIS. Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country, It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

☞ *THE remaining registered WARRANTS will be discharged on application at the Treasury; likewise the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouse.*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

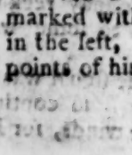
Treasury Office, June 3, 1789.

THE Subscribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamsburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not less than five years; and that they will receive subscriptions for any sum not less then £. 12. 10. Any two subscribers to the amount of £. 12. 10 each, shall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of persons, who can weave fustins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

The Friends of Messrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are respectfully informed, that*



THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Master,

Is just arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their address: As the greatest part of her cargo is ready, she will meet with dispatch: A few passengers can also be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has just imported for sale, by the latest arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Loose and in Sacks;

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 1, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

TAKEN up in May 1788 in Powhatan county, a red STEER with some white under his belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop in the left, judged to be five years old this spring; the points of his horns sawed. Appraised to £. 3.

STEPHEN FORSEE.

POET's CORNER.

WILLIAM AND EMMA.

A BALLAD.

I.

THE village bell with awfull ſound,
Proclaim'd the midnight hour;
When wretched Emma weeping lay,
Within a Hawthorn bower.

II.

Her cheeks with grief, alas! were pale,
That wore the crimſon hue:
The tears that flow'd adown her face,
Appear'd like ſilver dew.

III.

Her gentle boſom heav'd a ſigh,
Expreſſive of her woe;
While thus with mournful voice ſhe cry'd
"No pleaſure now I know.

IV.

"Why did I ſlight a faithful ſwain,
"His paſſion ne'er approve;
"Ah! why did I his vows diſdain,
"Ne'er liſten to his love!"

V.

Now while with grief oppreſs'd ſhe ſpoke,
Fond William's ghoſt appear'd;
And ſmiling, with a hollow voice
Its purpoſe thus declar'd;

VI.

From the dark dreary grave I come,
"In this dead hour of night;
"While the pale moon behind the cloud,
"Conceals her borrow'd light.

VII.

"To ſooth your troubled mind to reſt,
"And baniſh your deſpair;
"To tell you, Emma, that this night,
"You'll bid adieu to care.

VIII.

"But ſee the roſy morn appears,
"And uſhurs in the day;
"Farewell, my love, I hence am call'd,
"And dare no longer ſtay."

IX.

Then Emma ſought her William's grave,
Where oft ſhe'd ſat and ſigh'd;
And falling on the green graſs turf,
By all lamented dy'd.

ANECDOTE

Of the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

IT is recorded to the honor of the famous Duke of Orleans, who was regent of France during the minority of the late King, that when a gentleman was hired to murder him, and his ſpies gave him intelligence of it, inſtead of endeavouring to defeat the deſign, he gave orders, that the man ſhould be admitted to him. Accordingly, he was ſuffered to paſs into the Duke's bedchamber, one morning early, on pretence of buſineſs from the Queen. As ſoon as the Duke caſt his eyes upon him, he ſpoke as follows: "I know thy buſineſs, friend; thou art ſent to take away my life. What hurt have I done thee; it is now in my power with a word to have thee cut in pieces before my face. But I pardon thee go thy way, and ſee my face no more" The gentleman, ſtung with his own guilt, and aſtoniſhed at the exceſſent nature of the Prince, fell on his knees, confeſſed his deſign, and who employed him.

THE DREAMER.

A FARMER, near Cheſter, overhearing a converſation of two of his neighbours, in which they expreſſed much faith in dreams, took occaſion to tell them, with great ſecrecy, and ſtrict injunctions not to mention it, that he had dreamed there was a large ſum of money buried in a dunghill in his field, and promiſed them a ſhare in the booty if they would help to ſearch for it. It was agreed to carry the dung out upon the land for the better certainty of examination, and they brought their carts and ſet to work; but not finding the expected prize, one of them expreſſed a perſuaſion that it muſt be under the ground where the dunghill lay, and was proceeding to dig for it, when the farmer told them his dream went no further than the removal of the dunghill, which he was much obliged to them for doing, as he could not himſelf have effected it before the ſnow came on.

From a LONDON PAPER,

MARCH 31. 1789.

BOTANY BAY EXPEDITION.

ACCURATE PARTICULARS.

EARLY yeſterday morning Lieutenant Maxwell of the marines, arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches for government:—Theſe are not very copious, as the principal packet is now on its way in the Alexander tranſport. From the accounts brought by the Prince of Wales and Burrowdale, we are enabled to lay the following particulars before our readers;

Commodore Philips having made the Cape of Good Hope, with the ſhips of war, tranſports, and victuallers, uſed the moſt unremitting diligence to ſupply the ſquadron with proviſions and water; live ſtock for the ſhips uſe; and cattle, ſheep, and hogs, for the benefit of the intended colony. To theſe we may reckon a large quantity of poultry, in addition to ſome which we carried from England.

On the 26th of November, 1787, the ſignal was given, and the ſquadron got under way, and continued their courſe for a time, with favourable winds, for New Holland:—Some ſhort tempeſts interrupting their courſe Commodore Philips removed to the Supply, and propoſed going a-head to prepare a reception for the reſt of the fleet, at the place of deſtination: Three tranſports, the Friendſhip, Alexander, and Scarborough, failed in company, but retarded the Commodore's courſe ſo much, that he did not come in ſight of land till the 18th of January, 1788. Three days after, he made Botany-Bay, and on the 18th of January landed with Lieutenant Shortland, agent for tranſports, and Lieutenant King. The natives, who had in ſmall bodies witneſſed their approach, appeared in great conſternation, on ſeeing the officers on their territory, and after ſetting up a yell, fled to the woods. They returned ſoon after more compoſed, and from the ſignals made by Captain Philips, were prevailed on to receive ſome preſents of beads, necklaces, and other trifles; but they were depoſited on the ground, and the Captain withdrawn to a diſtance, before they would venture to take them. After this, they appeared ſo friendly as to conduct, by ſigns, the officers to a rivulet, where they found excellent water, though not a very abundant ſupply. In the evening the Commodore, with his party, returned on board, and the next day the three tranſports, which he had out ſailed, came to an anchor; on which the Commodore went on ſhore, principally to cut graſs for the uſe of the cattle and ſheep; the hay on board being nearly all exhauſted. On the dawn of the day following, the Sirius, Captain Hunter, with the remainder of the tranſports under his convoy, appeared in ſight, and three hours after brought too and anchored in the bay.

Captain Hunter immediately waited on the Commodore; and theſe gentlemen, with a ſmall party of officers and men, went on ſhore again towards the ſouth coaſt of Botany-Bay, the former viſits having been made to the north of the Bay. Here, as in moſt of the early interviews with the natives, Commodore Philips uſually laid his muſket on the ground, and advancing before it, held out preſents. A green bough held aloft, or their lances thrown down, were like ſigns of amity in them. It was a practice with the ſeamen, in theſe intercourſes, to dreſs up the inhabitants with ſhreds of cloth, and rags of coloured paper;—and when they ſurveyed each other, they would burſt in loud laughter, and run hollowing to the woods. The marines one day forming before them, they appeared to like the fife, but fled at the ſound of the drum, and never more would venture near it.

The appearance of this part of the country was not, on examination, ſo favourable as was hoped, and in conſequence the Commodore, with a party and two boats, ſkirted along the coaſt for about 12 or 14 miles; and having landed in Sydney's cove, within the points of Port Jackſon, found the aſpect of the country ſo promiſing, as to induce the Commodore, after a council with his officers, to fix the ſettlements here. Accordingly, on the 23d, the whole ſquadron weighed anchor, and brought too in good moorings at the entrance of the cove. The ground being marked out, as we have already noticed, a portable dwelling houſe for the Commodore, and an hoſpital together with officers marques, and tents for the artificers were fixed out of hand: And ſtore houſes and habitations were planned out, and proceeded on.

On the convicts being landed, Mr. Phillips aſſumed his office of Governor, and cauſed the commiſſion given him by the King to exerciſe ſuch authority to be read; and alſo the abridgement of the code of laws by which he was to govern. By this the ſettlers were informed, that four courts would occaſionally be held, as the nature of the offence required: Namely,

A Civil Court,
A Criminal Court,
A Military Court,
And an Admiralty Court.

The ſettlers were then told, that nothing could draw theſe laws into execution, but their own demerits: And as it was then in their power to attone to their country for all wrongs done at home, no other admonitions than thoſe which their own conſciences would dictate, it was hoped, would be neceſſary to effect their happineſs and proſperity in their new country.

But ſuch is the inveteracy of vice that neither lenient meaſures, nor ſevere whipping, operated to prevent theft; rigorous meaſures were therefore adopted, and after a formal trial in the criminal court, two men were hung in one day, and ſoon after two others ſuffered in a like way.

The Governor, beſides the above ſettlement, formed a colony on Norfolk Iſland, conſiſting of Lieutenant King, two petty officers, nine men, and ſix women, with ſix months proviſions. In their paſſage to this iſland, Lieutenant Ball, of the Supply, diſcovered a new iſland, which he named Lord Howe's Iſland.

It is here neceſſary to obſerve, that while the ſquadron were under way from Botany-Bay to Jackſon's Port two ſtrange ſail appeared, with their hulls juſt in view; and ſoon after Governor Philips had landed in Sydney's Cove, he was waited on by a party bearing a French flag. Theſe ſhips proved to be French frigates, which ſailed from Europe in Auguſt, 1785, under the command of Monſ. La Perieux, on a voyage of diſcoveries to the South Seas. They were in ſome diſtreſs for ſtores and proviſions, but the Governor could not contribute much to their relief. However, they remained five weeks in Botany-Bay, and during that time viſits were continually reciprocally made, as the diſtance from that place to Sydney's Cove was but ten miles acroſs the land.

The convicts, during this interval, were employed in cutting wood for fences, and to collect provender for the cattle and ſheep, as the ſoil produced very indifferent paſture, although it was the middle of the New-Hollander's ſummer. An averſion to labour, however, induced ſome of the new ſettlers to project an eſcape for Europe, on board the French ſhips; theſe efforts, were, in a meaſure fruſtrated; the officers of the French ſhips would not hearken to any propoſals except thoſe made by the fair; for it was diſcovered after Monſ. La Perieux had ſailed, that two women were miſſing We muſt not omit ſaying, that Monſ. Perieux loſt two boats crews in a ſtorm, and that he had 14 of his people murdered at Navigator's Iſland.

We will now ſpeak of the country and its inhabitants; of the latter of which Captain Cooke has ſaid nothing.

THE INHABITANTS.

The men and women go without the leaſt apparel, or fence againſt the weather. The men are upright, but not gracefully made; the women ſtoop very much, and in their gait particularly awkward. This ariſes both in the women and men, from a practice to ſtand a long time on one leg, with the foot of the other limb reſting on the joint of the knee, and in this poſture they ſtand for a long time and then change the limbs, as if for relief. Their colour is of a dingy copper. Their features are broad and ill formed; the noſe is broad and flat; their lips are wide and thick; and their eyes circular and large. From a practice they have of rubbing themſelves with fiſh oil, they ſmell ſo loathſome that they cannot be approached but with diſguſt. The men have buſhy beards, and the hair on their head is furzy, and ſtuck full of fiſh teeth, and bits of ſhells, which is faſtened with gum, and this is the only ornament they aſſume, except another ſtill more prepoſterous, namely, a bone faſtened in the cartilage of the noſe; but this is worn only by a few of the diſtinguiſhed, as thoſe who had them were pointed out to Mr. Phillips with looks of ſignificance.

Some had alſo a belt of coloured clay ſmeared on them; and women out of number were obſerved with two joints cut from off the little finger, apparently a mark either of honour or diſgrace. They appear, however, from their unreaſoning manners, to have few ideas of order among themſelves; and if they have notions of worſhip, they are more than could be aſcertained. They ſeem, however, to regard a black bird of the raven kind, with particular veneration; for one of the gentlemen pointing his fuzee at a bird of this ſort, one of the natives ran and threw himſelf in the way of the piece, although he was aware it would have killed him had it gone off.

Their huts are formed of boughs, and covered with buſhes. Their canoes are made of bark. Their weapons conſiſt of a long ſpear of hard wood, which they jirk with ſo much ſkill, as ſometimes to kill a bird; they have a ſhield made of the bark of a tree, which can hardly be penetrated. They have a lance alſo, with which they ſtrike fiſh, and ſeldom fail to kill. Their tackle conſiſts of a hook made of ſhell, and a line formed of bark, beat into thread; and their wants being few, theſe are all the inſtruments they have occaſion for, except an adze made of ſtone, with which they cut wood.

Fiſh is their principal food, and this, as well as fleſh, they eat ſcarcely warm through; although they ſit round a fire at all times at their meals. They do not appear to have any diſpoſition to ſteal, but certainly were diſatisfied on finding their viſitors were likely to abide among them.

They killed three of our men in the woods, two of whom were gathering buſhes for thatching; but they did not eat them, as their bodies were reſtored and buried. After this hoſtility they became very ſhy, and did not for ſome time approach the colony.

BIRDS. Some large birds ſometimes appear, but hawks, doves, pigeons, plovers, quails, ducks, and teale, beſides a few birds of ſhowy feathers, and crows, are more numerous, but very ſhy.

FISH. Bream and mackarel are in great plenty; the other fiſh is inferior to thoſe caught in the European ſeas. Some pyramidical ſhell fiſh are found, and theſe the inhabitants appear very fond of. There are alſo a few ſharks in theſe ſeas, and ſometimes whales appear.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The variations of climate in the courſe of 24 hours, ſometimes occaſion 30 degrees difference in the barometer. Storms of lightning and ſudden ſqualls, are alſo common. The ſoil is quick; but none of the European plants, or thoſe purchaſed for cultivation at Rio Janeiro, or the Cape of Good Hope, came to maturity, and the ſeed failed ſtill more—though much care was taken of a plant of peas Some rice, wheat, and barley, are ſowed in the ground the ſettlers have already cleared, and it is ſaid it promiſed well.

No rivers have been yet diſcovered; but ſmall rivulets and ſhallow ſtreams are found in various parts of the country round the Cove.

Of the natural graſs it grew ſo thin, that of forty ſheep of the public ſtock which were landed, only ſix were alive when theſe accounts came away. The cows, which were reduced during the voyage to three, ſtrayed for food into the woods; and though 300 men penetrated 15 miles up the country, the utmoſt exertion was made, they could not trace them;—the opinion therefore was, that the natives had killed them. The hogs, as we have already obſerved, appear to thrive pretty well.

The trees afford no great variety; three or four different kinds grow to fifty feet high; the cabbage tree is to be reckoned firſt in reſpect to utility; this affords ſuſtenance, which is much needed. For ſuch was the aſpect of affairs when the Borowdale left Port Jackſon, that the Fiſhbourne and the Golden Grove victuallers, were proceeding for the Cape of Good Hope, to procure freſh proviſions for the colony. Of the other veſſels, the Scarborough and Charlotte ſailed to China, to take in tea for the Eaſt India company; the Lady Penryn ſailed to the north weſt coaſt of America, on the fur trade; and, as we have already mentioned, the Prince of Wales, Borrowdale, Alexander, and Friendſhip, are either arrived or hourly expected They all came round Cape Horn, and the only one expected to paſs through the Straits of Magellan is the Lady Penryn.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.